conclusions of the results of sary law by Congress to protect conclusions of the Peritagres. He reparted this assistions demand, involving a breach of their plighted. If that was the price of supporting the democratic it was a price which he would never pay. He ad from a speach of Mr. Brows in 1856, maintaining light of the people of the Peritagres to legislate upon that of the people of the Peritagres to legislate upon the domestic congent, and if any for carrying the overland mail from the Messissippi river foods. So Francisco, be ratified and confirmed, and Butterfield & Company be required to carry the mail according to that contract. at that time; and that was the understanding now. He could see no distinction between d inhabitants, as applied to residents of a The chain amounted to this, whether a southould have a right to hold negroes in bondage by in defi moe of swerybody class in it. It was of special pleading to build up a doctrine their in and a reference of a doctrine their in the pride and reference of a doctrine their in the pride and reference of a doctrine their in the pride and reference of a doctrine their in the pride and reference of a doctrine their in the pride and reference of a doctrine to in a Territory in deficince of averybody else in it. It was a bad piece of special pleuding to bothl up a doctrine offensive to the pride and self-respect of the North. He would give them equal rights, but he would sho have equal rights for himself.

Mr. GREEN was sorry that democrate should permit themselves to be divided on a question presented solely themselves to be divided on a question presented solely that if he had not made a miscalculation Butterfield & Co.

and rights for himself.

Mr (REEN was sorry that democrats should permit temsures to be divided on a question presented solely re the purpose of breaking down the democratic partyne only party able to resist the republican organization arty was to be sustained solely for the good of the counarty was to be sustained solely for the good of the country; and when it censed to subserve that interest, he cased to be a party man. It behoved them to pause and reflect, and, while considering their differences, o do so as bretteren tovernment was instituted to rotect persons and property, and when it ceased to rotect dither, it failed of its purpose. He assured northern men that the South had never yet demanded the entenant by Congress of a slave code for the Territories. If they wanted was to have the principles of the federal omatitution carried out alike, for the benefit of each secon. The Supreme Court had decided that slaves are reperty, and the question was whether Kansas could

ply.

Mr. DAVIS again expressed his utter dissent from the news of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. GWIN said that if the same interpretation had een put on the Kansas Nobraska bill originally which as now put on it by the senator from Illinois, he never ould have voted for it, and he did not believe there as a single southern man who would.

Mr. HUNTER appealed to the Senate to come to a poetly decision on this question, so as to allow the appropriation bill to pass.

Mr. DOUGLAS read several extracts from the debates at the Kansas bill in 1856, to show that then southern

democratic party.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought too much time had been devoted to a subject which had no connexion with this bill, and he hoped the debate would be closed so as to let the business of Congress go on.

At quarter past eight o'clock, p. m., Mr. FESSENDEN noved to adjourn; but the motion was not succeed to

moved to adjourn; but the motion was not agreed to-yeas 16, mays 26.

Mr. HALE expressed his views in regard to the Dred

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There being but one hundred and nine members present after the resuling of the journal—
Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that there be a call of the House; which motion did not prevail—ayes 17; ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The question being on the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Phatra, of Missouri—that the rules be suspended in order to enable him to introduce a resolution reviving the resolution providing for night sessions—
Mr. HARRIES, of Maryland, presented certain joint resolutions of the legislature of that State in reference to the arcetion of a monument to Baron De Kalb; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

to the arection of a monument to Baron De Kalb ; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Table and ordered to be printed.

The Table of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill to revive the bariff of 1846.

Mr. HI'GHES, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill to revive the bariff of 1846.

Mesars. JONES, of Tennessee, BUFFINTON, of Massachuetta, and others, objected.

Mr. HUGHES than moved that the rules be suspended.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, contended that the motion could not be entertained pending his motion that the rules be suspended.

Mr. NUGHES understood that that motion had been withdrawn.

The SPEAR'SE had so understood, but he was informed that it was still rending.

Mr. PHELPS and so understood, but he was informed that the sustill rending.

Mr. PHELPS have still deave the pending motion that the rules be suspended, and moved that the rules be suspended and the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The SPEAR'SE had so understood, but he was informative rules and the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The SPEAR'SE had so inderstood that the rules be suspended and the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The SPEAR'SE hought that it was rather sharp precise on the gentleman from Indiana. Laughter, in the consideration of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Horkuss, of Virginia, in the clair,) and resumed the consideration of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Horkuss, of Virginia, in the clair,) and resumed the consideration of the Union of the SPEAR'S of Missouri, moved that the end of the SPEAR'S of Missouri, which was reconded.

The

provided for the service of the Post Office Department the amendment proposed to regulate duties

gated also.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, opposed the amendment and the question being taken, it was rejected—ayes 59, now 75.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr.

that the amendment proposed to change existing law.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order

ani-cooch, of slasscaussets, moved that it be amended by striking out the words compelling Rutter-field & Company 'to carry the mail according to con-tract,' and inserting the words 'and provided, also, that the said contractors shall be required to transport the mail upon such route as they may select;' which amend-ment prevailed—ayes 80, nose 57.

amended, it was taken and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, then moved to add a
proviso to the second section of the bill providing that
nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to discontinue the contract for carrying the mail from the
dississippl river to San Francisco, should the public interest demand 18 continuance; which amendment did
not prevail—ayes 58, noss 75.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, moved to add an additional paragraph to the second section providing that the sums heretofore appropriated for the erection of post office buildings shall remain in the treasury unexpended until the close of the present fiscal year, and are hereby reappropriated to the objects to which they are now applicable by faw.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the words "to which they are now applicable by law" be stricken out; which amendment was rejected.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Branches.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, moved that the word "fifty-nine" be stricken from the second section appropriating \$3,838,728 to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the

BUTTERFIELD'S CONTRACT AGAIN.

appropriated.

Mr. HUCHES, of Indiana, moved that the amendment be stricker out and a provise inserted, which, "for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the appropriations hereinbefore mentioned," repealed the tariff of 1857, and revived the tariff of 1856; which amendment was ruled out of order.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Purcus.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

By Mr. HATCH . The memorial of the Board of Trade or relation to

SUPREME CODET OF THE UNITED wign imports.

Mr. MONTGOMERY appealed from the decision of the STATES.

Wednesday, Programy 28, 1859. No. 70. The Board of Commissioners of the No. 70. The Board of Commissioners of the County of Knox, plainting in error, w. Wm. H. Aspiuwall d. al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. R. W. Thompson for the plainting in error, and continued by Mr. Benjamin for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to morrow. The state of the continued of ned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

TURBDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859. William Geiger es. The United States. Mr. McPherso Deputy Solicitor, argued this case in behalf of the go ernment. Gen. McCalla concluded the argument in h Adjourned until to morrow, 12 o'clock, m.

WEDNISDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1859

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Tuesday night,)
February 22, No little consternation and disgust were caused amon our shipping merchants engaged in trade with Cuba is the promulgation by the Spanish consul at this port of a order from the captain-general which requires every ship cleared hence for any port in Cuba to have a munifest scaled and signed by the consul in triplicate, setting forth in detail the nature and value of every parcel in the cargo, one copy to be deposited in the archives of the consulate, one to be sent to the Cuban authorities, and the third to be presented at the port of entry by the captain of the ship. Any vessel not thus provided will be refused entrance at the ports of Cuba. What the object of this vexations order is it is hard to determine. Some say that General Coucha is afraid that a cargo of fillibusters, with arms and ammunition, may be shipped here, and that it is wise to take a measurement. this verations order is it is hard to determine. Some say that General Concha is afraid that a cargo of fillibusters, with arms and animunition, may be shipped here, and that it is wise to take precautionary measures in time. Others think that the order is issued for the sole purpose of annoying tos Fanker. The restrictions against American commerce with Cuba, in the shape of differential duties and heavy dues on American ships, were severe and frixome enough, in all conscience, before the publication of this new mandate; but this fills the cup of annoyance to overflowing and imposes a duty on ship-owners and shippers, which, if enforced, must operate seriously to their prejudice.

Our republican patriots who are so tender in their solicitude lest Spain should be even politely asked to "surrender her last puzel," and who are outraged at the bare idea of purchasing for millions of good dollars, immunity from the annoyances which now fetter our commerce with Cuba, will, doubtiess, defend and admire this last act of Spanish courtesy and good will; but I can assure them that the people neither share their solicitude nor their admiration. There were a number of cultusiastic annoxationists to be found this evening, and but very few approvers of thenewly promulgated command of the Marquis of Havana.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated to-day in this city in the usual manner. The shipping it he harbor, the ferry boats, the public offices and hotels, were all

city in the usual manner. The shipping is the ha the ferry boats, the public offices and hotels, we decked in flags in honor of the day, and the Co steamer Africa, which arrived this morning from En came up the tay with all her colors flying, in compil to the national celebration. Military parades, sai

Mr BONHAM, of South Carolina, moved that a provise be added to the second section of the bill to the effect that nothing therein contained shall be construed to compel the Postmaster General to continue the contract of Butterfield & Company over the present route.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, moved to add to the amendment of Mr. Bonham a provise directing the Postmaster General to order an increase of service and speed on the route between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, California, to twice a week each way, provided the contractor shall not receive more than lifty per cent. of the prevada compensation paid for such additional service. Pending whick—

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out; which motion did not prevail—ayes 74, noes 84.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected; and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Bosnam, it was taken and decided in the negative.

EXYMENT OF DEFICIENCIES. The Prussian minister, Baron Von Gerolt, arrived here this morning on the Africa, en route for Washington.

I have received private letters from Belgium, which speak of the speedy departure for this country of Monsieur Blondeel, the Belgian minister to the United States, who was appointed about a year ago. It is runnored in diplomatic circles in Brussels that Mr. Blondeel will be mixed to the make of envey extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary before he sets out, and that he will be charged by his government with delicate and important negotiations with our government relating to commercial matters. It will be remembered that Mr. Blondeel represented Belgium at Constantinople from the apring of 1849 to the summer of 1857, when, owing to his alleged intrigues in the Danubian principalities in favor of their union as an independent kingdom, with King Leopold's accord son, the Count de Flandres, as their king, the Porte sent him his passports. It is reported that the Turkish authorities have since apologized to Mr. Blondeel, and healed his wounded dignity by presenting him a south-box studded with brilliants of the value of \$6,000, and conferring on him the order of the Medjidie.

ADSUM.

PAYMENT OF DEFICIENCES.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, then moved to add an additional section providing that if the revenue of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to defray the appropriations made in the first section, the deficiency, if any there be at the expiration of the official year, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. New York First Department. H. Howard, chief engineer of the free fire department, has sent in his annual report to the common council. He reports that there are forty-seven engines, fifty-seven hose, and afteen hook and ladder companies, employing 3,700 men. The losses by fire during the year were much greater than the year before. A fire telegraph would be a good thing, but the present one is good for nothing. Mr. Howard, with a stdary of \$5,000 a year, is opposed to a paid fire department, and sets his face against steam fire-engines; they throw too much water, and will do great damage with that tectotal and disagreeable fluid. Still he says he will give them an impartial trial. Of course he will. They cannot vote; they would cost much less than the present standing falsehood of a free volunteer department; they would render fussy chiefs with \$5,000 a year entirely useless. The gasconade about a fire department without cost is getting stale. Not less than \$100,000 a year is now spent for this free service, and the bill is increasing rapidly. The fire department is well enough for its kind, but it may be greatly improved, and probably will be some of these days.

Ancric Monument.—Westmacott, the sculptor, has creeted by the statue as a naval officer, erect, studying from a large volume, compasses in hand, the route of the voyagers. A globe is at his side, and in the rear a ship is seen in hear relief. On the other side, the background is occupied by an iceberg. A spar with tackle is ledged in one of its fissures. Above is the north star. In front is a statue of a saltor, in polar costume, seated on a rock. His face indicative of deep grief, is supported by his band. One foot, wounded, is handsged. Heade him is an anchor of the peculiar form used for grappling the joe.

Mr. Raily, who publishes an abolition newspaper in

an anchor of the poculiar form used for grappling the Ipo.

Mr. Baily, who publishes an abolition newspaper in

Newport, ky, is now on a begging excursion to New

York to rules meany to pay his dobts and keep his setablishment atlant. Greekey anderses him, and calls upon
the faithful to walk up and contribute, himself to hold
the funds. The philosopher is a safe depository, as he
held a thousand-dollar check for Q. B. Matteson once, and
he paid over like a man.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

osition that the ordinary expenditures of the government ought to be brought within fifty millions a year. We do not believe that there are any persons who subscribe to this proposition more cordially than the President and his cabinet; and we are confident he conviction that the administration will make a arger reduction in the amount of the ordinary exauditures than has been made by any administraion since the foundation of the government as yet got through but one complete fiscal year, that of 1857-8. The appropriations for that year were made by the Congress which expired before Its acession to the government; and the execution of the rders of that Congress were imperative upon and not optional with it. As it was, it expended less than Congress appropriated for the year in question, by sixteen millions of dollars.

There were extraordinary circumstances, too, which

mposed a heavier charge upon the administration during that year than usual. The Utah expedition and wars with some seven or eight tribes of Indiana on opposite frontiers of the country had to be carried on at the same time that the Secretary of War was attacked in the rear by Congressmen, the lobby, and the contract brokers here in Washington, in a manner more deadly than if it had been by as many tribes of savages with their tomahawks and sculpto one putting sundry interrogatories to the Coming knives. That was the year, too, in which the verland mail to the Pacific was first established portant, as illustrating the professions of economy which have been so loudly vaunted during the presat great cost, under the orders of an expired Congress over which the administration could have had no sort of control.

tion's management of the government is not yet expired, and the third only estimated for; but, if no misfortune befals the country, the result will show a curtailment of expenditures, which, when at the proper time it shall be proudly exhibited before the people, will confound and dismay the men who have raised a premature outcry at the alleged extravagance of the present administration. The President and his omy must be instituted by themselves; and are acting accordingly. Reform cannot originate in Congress, even though the economists par excellence of that body were ever so much in carnest in their proessions, and understood perfectly well the disease they were seeking to cure. Their whole action must be mere guess-work; they but mutilate when they ould retrench. Their whole diagnosis for the dis ase of over-expenditure suggests nothing but ampu-ation. Their system of practice reminds us of Moliere's quack and his patient. The quack asks the

"What do you do with this arm?" Patient. " My arm !"

Quark. "We must cut off this arm immediately." Patient. "The deuce! cut off my arm!"

Quack. "It is the new practice. Don't we prune ees to make them healthy; and don't you see that his arm hinders the other from thriving ?" Patient. "Aye. But I have occasion for my arm." Quack. "Here's an eye, too, which must be in-

tantly plucked out." Patient. " Pluck out my eye!" Quack. "Don't you see it injures the other, as casions mists? Have it taken away directly, you'll they would scuttle and sink the navy, they would ee the better with your left."

The Quack's is the only principle we can discover in the practice of Congress in cutting off the arms cking out the eyes of our public expenditure. The notion of wise retrenchment coming from Congress is preposterous. If efforts in that body have shown that regulations sagely proposed by numbers the other day, for one branch of the service, had been in force twenty years! Those Those who are not in earnest keep up a great by land through Siberia. They report having been renoise all the time, but take good care to do ceived with great kind tleman in the story, who was not remarkable as a shot, and "whose shooting season, for many years, was devoted with great constancy to one identical jack-snipe, which, after all, outlived him. Every day the sportsman had his shot, and every day the shot missed the mark. Still he persevered, and had always a good excuse to keep him in heart. The last time, the powder was damp, or the wind was the wrong way, or the sun in his eyes, but this time he is always sure of his game, and the bird is the same thing as on the spit, until away if flies at the report of the piece. The sportsman looks blank, and determines to pick his flint and try again. So the tleman in the story, who was not remarkable as a up the determines to pick his flint and try again. So the shooting goes on from day to day, from season to season, from season to season, and the game goes off." It will always be so with the bird Economy, so long as the only chance of bagging it is from those who persist in hunting it only in the Capitoline

Assuming, then, that the ordinary expenses of the government will be brought within fifty millions; whence is that annual amount and such ex'raordinary amounts as Congress skall each year appropriate, to say nothing of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the honors and the public dobt, to be derived. Now, the democratic decline on this subject is, that the tariff shall be the source from which the funds to meet the expenditures of the government shall be drawn; and democratic abays another docirine that the tariff shall be the source from which the funds to meet the expenditure of the government shall be drawn; and democratic abays another docirine that the tariff shall be levied for revenue, and for revenue only. Tried by either of these tests, the tariff of 18-7 is defective. It neither brings in revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government, nor is it levied with exclusive reference to revenue, It does not produce of the contract of the contract of the government, and is utterly deficient in respect of all outstanding debetures, and to all extraordial government, and is utterly deficient in respect to the government.

Nor is it a recense tariff in the democratic sense of providing for the expenditure of the government.

Nor is it a recense tariff in respect to the mode in which it levies its duties upon the imports of the country. On the contrary, it was framed to defeat revenue, to deplete the treasury.

Nor is it a recense tariff in respect to the mode in which it levies its duties upon the imports of the country. On the contrary, it was framed to defeat revenue, to deplete the treasury that the which it levies its duties upon the imports of the country. On the contrary, it was framed to defeat revenue, to deplete the treasury that is not account the production of the contrary. It was framed to defeat revenue, to deplete the treasury that the which is levies its duties upon the imports of the country. On the contrary, it was framed to defeat revenue, to deplete the treasury that the which is levies its duties upon the imports of the country. On the contrary, it was framed to defeat revenue, to deplete the treasury.

Note the production of manufactures by including in that at the protec to say nothing of a sinking fund for the liquidation of

WANTED A REVENUE TARIFF.

The second with the second sec

by the people at large, The manufacturer of New Ingland sent to Washington a find of 88% to be used for bribing the passage of this protective tariff through Congress. Why that bounty if the measure was not for their exclusive benefit? It is a "free-wool" tariff. Why should foreign wool be let We are incepted to Taylor & Manry for a copy of th

in free into the country to compete with or un-

ECONOMY EXTRAORDINARY.

ars during that period. The conneittee report

issioner. This letter of Mr. Whiting is very im-

ent session in the House of Representatives, which

passed this pension bill by a very large vote. The gist of the letter of the Commissioner of Per

contained in its concluding paragraphs, which we

quote. After a minute and searching review of the entire subject, the Commissioner sums up as fol-

On the whole, I should say in answer to the specific questions of the committee of the Senate, that— 1. The amount it would be necessary to appropriate at the present session would be about \$29,760,710.

the present wesion would be about \$29,760,710.

2. That the average sum angually requisite thereafter would be about \$8,800,000 for ten years.

3. That the aggregate sum necessary to extinguish all claims that may be preferred under the bill will not be less than \$103,000,000.

4. That the increase in the clerical force of the office will be about double the present number, and the expense of such increase, including contingencies and the compensation of agents for paying pensions, about \$355,000 per annum.

Such are the sums of moncy required to execute e of the first bills which the present retrenching

d economizing House of Representatives passed by a large vote and sent to the Senate for its concurrence. About thirty millions during the present year, and about nine millions thereafter annually,

three millions! That is what they call economy! If the hill should become a law, the expenditures of government would at once run up thirty millions above their present figures; and then we should

have a tremendous outcry from the very economists who voted for this bill, at the extravagance of the

present administration. They would throw them-selves with the ferogity of tigers upon the army,

anputate, mangle, and destroy every valuable arm of the public service, in order to put a stop to an in-

crease of expenditure begotten by their own vicious

AMERICAN INTERESIS IN EASTERN RUSSIA

Recent advices from Eastern Asia indicate that a pro-

The bar of the Amoor river is thirty miles out in the rea, and is covered by twelve feet of water. A vessel drawing ten feet can pass up the viver one hundred and fifty miles, opposite Castries bay. Vessels drawing eight feet water can go up to Usury river, which is now the boundary between Russia and China direct across to the sea of

Tartary.

The river Usury empties into the Amoor two thou-

until the aggregate payments out of the tr under one act of Congress shall reach a hundred ar

ong other things, a letter from the Con

valuable and hard-somely printed work, which all a German expression—"responds to a want that has been felt." It fills up a blank in every public and vale library, and these who frequently wish to k of woollen fabrics against all competition.

We go with Mr. Cobb in demanding a modification of that tariff, so far, and so far only, as to cure it of its anti-revenue, its protestive character; and to render it conformable to the democratic idea of a reve national councils, have only to turn at ones to the in instead of hunting through registers, blue-book, biographics—very often unsuccessfully. Mr. Lan says in his introduction: "The record has made in each case as correct and conciss as p and tariff in the sense of providing for the expenditures of the government, and of levying its duties exclusively for revenue. We oppose the whole idea of protection; and we therefore appose the "freeble. Of many men more might have been to wool" and like protective features of the tariff of 1857—bid for by an eighty-seven-thousand-dollar corruption fund. It was framed to defeat revenue nostly interested, or to the neglect of their friends, my lest had some few errors, expled from other s hay let that some few errors, copied from other work may have been overhooked, but it is evident that the a thor has spared neither to and deplete the treasury; let it be remodelted until it produces maximum revenues and fills the treasury The chairman of the Senate Committee on Pen-sions, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made an adverse report on Saturday last upon the House bill for granting ensions to the officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in Indian

Mr. Lamann's leading object has been to prepare a kine of labor-saving machine for the benefit of all those who feel an interest in the political history and future pro-perity of the Republic; and in the Appendix to his work he has brought together from the government archives a mass of legislative and executive information calculated be of service to every American ofthen

to be of service to every American either.

Lists of successive sessions of Congress, Speakers of
House of Representatives, Presidents of the Senate,
cessive subministrations, presidential Electors, the
preme Court, and ministers to foreign countries—al. of the Executive Departments, the progress of p in the United States, and other information

The work in fact cambraces a library of works of ref-ence in itself, and everything of real value in the wi-range which it embraces is with great skill compres-into its seven hundred fair pages. We heartly commu-it to all who wish to have at hand the valuable inform

he 3d inst, contains the following infi liplomatic relations of Great Britain:

I receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm those ings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public tre and to contribute, as far as my influence con extent the preservation of the general powes, are the objective of the confirmation of the general powes, are the objective of the confirmation of the general powers, are the objective of the confirmation of the general powers assurance of friends. are now proceeding to establish under its provider new form of government. A treaty of comwhich I have concluded with the Emperor of Russiwhich will be into a fore you, is a satisfactory indiof the complete re-establishment of those amigniltions which, until their late unfortunate intereuhad long subsisted between us, to the mutual alexof our respective dominions. The measures while
concert with my ally the Emperor of the Fren
those had in pressure to take mean the covered. thought it necessary to take upon the coast of China have resulted in a treaty, by which further effusion o blocd has been prevented, and which holds out the preopens a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly-civilized country, which has hither tous and highly-divided against the intrusion of foreign crs. As soon as the ratifications of these treaties sha have been exchanged, they will be half before you. have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the En-peror of the French has abolated a system of racine emigrate from the cost cost of Africa, against which, as announciably tredin-lations or married to the announcement of the start touch

Recent advices from Eastern Asia Indicate that a properous trade is likely soon to spring up between the United States and the Amoor river. From information lately received at the Department of State, it appears that two citizens of the United States recently pused through St. Petersburgh on their way to Hamburg and London from the Amoor river, where they had for two years been has induced me to carry forbearance to its ut dens have been subjected at the hands of the two con-tending parties. They have at length bean carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to gue instructions to the community of my paral forces in those zers to demand, and if necessary to enforce, due reparation."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. Nichol, of Edinburgh, has in the press a new edition of Spenser, which is so printed that the glossary of modern English runs side by side with the original work, so that readers may perceive at a glance the full meaning of what the poet intended to say.

Piccolomini, at a recent concert, gave two songs not in the programmic. These were, "All dreams sas hi dwelt in ze marvel 'alls," and a new version of Moore's melody, rendered as "Ze syung May moon his beaming, load!"

General MacMahon, the commander-in-chief of the French armies, was born of triub parents at Autun, in France. That city, justly proud of his provess, has commanded the famous battle-painter, Horace Vernet, to make a picture representing one of MacMahon's proudest moments.

and miles from its mouth, and vessels of eight feet draught may go even two hundred miles further, to Son-gary river, which rises far south in China, and is navi-gable for steamboats, drawing four feet, for near three hundred miles. Sofish, about one hundred and eighty

moments.

Leigh Hunt, now in his seventy-fifth year, the author of fifty or more books, has commenced a series of papers commenting on men and things—a kind of British "Autocrat of the Brenkfast Tablo"—in the London Spectator. He entitles these articles "The Occasional."

Lord Stanley recently stated in the House of Commons that the Boglish government is aware of the necessity of one-couraging internal improvements in India, particularly in the way of roads and public works, with a view to increasing the supply of coston.

Chabert, the fire king, who used to git in hot overs with legs of mutton till the latter were reasted, and who now keeps a drug—store in New York, has recently received from the French. Emperor the St. Helena medal, for having served 25 years in Napoleon's Grand Army. No doubt it was in that service he tearned to stand for.

Mr. Dewhurst, an American merchant at Vern Cur, was married to Mas Markoe, an American haly, on the 19th ult., on board of the Saratoga, by permission of Captain Turner, commander. The chaptain of H. B. Mingate Tartar, also parasited the ship's band to altend the ceromony.

The state of the s